FOR PROTECTION

The American System Presented by an American College Boy.

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY TO SENIORS

Awarded to Herbert W. Damon, of Ohio-A Splendid Argument Show ing the Benefits of the McKinley Bill-An Article That Should be Read by Every Young Voter in the

One of the proudest young men in America to-day is Mr. Herbert W. Damon, of Ohio.

To him has been awarded the first prize (\$150) offered by The American Protective Tariff League for the best essay on tariff. Competition is open to all seniors in American colleges, and to carry off the honors in such a contest is surely just cause for pride.

The policy of giving the above prizes is perhaps one of the main reasons for the increased interest among students in colleges throughout the land in the tariff question. A few years ago nearly all the colleges used exclusively free trade text books, and even lectures favoring the American system of protection were exceptional. To-lay many colleges teach the American system, and and it is the exception when at least lectures are not allowed supporting the exception which is the exception when at least lectures are not allowed supporting the exception which. protective policy



BERDENT W. DANON.

Mr. Danon was born in Kirtland.
Ohio, a town twenty miles west of
Cleveland, in April, 1869, so that he is
now in his twenty-fourth year. Till he
was fourteen he went to the village
school, then after an interregnum of
two years, divided between leisure and
work in his father's store, he entered
the preparatory department of Oberlin,
and three years later entered Oberlin,
college, from which he was graduated
last June. In college he e-pecially distinguished himself in literature and
oratory, having been selected by his
classmates on several occasions to represent them in oratorical contests and
public debates. It is greatest triumph
is, of course, this latest one—the capture
of a prize eagerly sought by the brightest
students in the principal American colleges and universities. The first prize
cessay is entitled "Has the New Tariff
Proved Beneficial?"

Mr. Damon discusses at great length
the theory of tariff and defines ably the
terms of "free trade" and "protection."
He then goes into an extended treatment of the various phases of the tariff,
its relation to industries and labor and
proceeds to show the benefits of the
McKinley bill as follows:

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THE M'KINLEY BILL.

In the application of the general principle of protection to the several provisions of the McKinley bill, we must bear in mind that a protective tariff, satisfactory in most respects, already existed. Our main work, therefore, will be to criticise the changes authorized by this measure.

The distinguishing features of the McKinley bill may be grouped under seven heads: (1) an increase in certain duties; (2) a reduction in others; (3) an extension of the free-list; (4) provision for draw-backs; (5) a system of bounties; (6) reciprocity clause, and (7) certain changes in the internal revenue regulations.

Under the first division the changes that have excited most comment have been those in the duties upon wool and

been those in the duties upon wool and tin.

In the year 1890 we imported wool and manufactures of wool to the value of \$71,846,515, about 9 per cent of all imports exceeded this sum in value—sugar and coffee, neither of which falls in the pale of protective operations. Now, why should we import all these goods? You have heard it said that the finest grades of wools cannot be raised in the United States. Perhaps not in New York, or Ohio, or Michigan; but the fact needs to be pretty carefully demonstrated before we conclude that nowhere in our vast country, with its great variety of soils and climates, can as fine wool be grown as chenply as anywhere in the world. I doubt if such proof is as yet forthcoming. However, the McKinley bill made very little clinage upon the higher grades of unmanufactured wool, so that the most that can be charged against it here is a nogative attitude. On the very cheap grades of wool, valued at 13 cents a pound (more or less), the duty was nearly doubled. But these certainly cannot include the fine grades that cannot be raised in this country.

The rates on woolen goods were materially raised. No one, however, can

nearly doubled. But these certainly cannot include the fine grades that cannot include the fine grades that cannot be traised in this country.

The rates on woolen goods were making which cannot be manufactured at home. The critic can only recite the general free trade argument, applicable to the greater part of our industries, that our suppriority is less pronounced in this field than in agriculture.

In the case of tin plate, similar considerations might be urged. The bulk of such plate is steel, which we can as well prepare at home as to import it, while the tinning is also a process for which we are ontirely competent.

The tariff on the ore (cassilerite) and on pig tin will not go into elicet unit July 1, 1893; and if, after two years tial, the total output has not reached 5,000 tons, the duity will be discontinued. Such an addition to the comparatively limited tin supply of the werld may be confidently expected to reduce its price. The Temescal mines in California are already on a paying basis, in spite of the high running expenses and numerous inconveniences that will constantly decreasse. The ore is more than twice as rich as that of the Cornwall mines in England, and tin is now being sent to market at the rate of 200 tons per year. When the tariff goes into effect, we may expect our Dakots brethren to wheel into line, while every land owner in the country will probably dig deep into his fertile acres to see if he cannot get a little more "tin." If the yield does not reached the required amount, then we shall simply have the inconvenience of living two years under an easentially revenue tariff. So if the provision is successfal as an industrial stimulus, we

will justify it on protective grounds; if it fails, we will join our free trade friends in lauding it as a meagre fore-taste of a revenue tariff.

THON AND STREET, The most important reductions were those in the duties upon iron and steel,

The most important reductions were those in the duties upon iron and steel. This reduction was very general throughout this class of manufactures, amounting to nine per cent of the duty upon sheet iron, twenty per cent on common nails, from six to thirty-three per cent on steel rails, and so on. This, however, involves no abandonment of protective principles. For several years our output of iron and steel has fallen little short of the English producet, and finally. America has taken the lead. This gives one reason for believing that our iron industries can stand considerable competition. A second consideration is the confessedly great resources of America in this line. Finally, these goods are so heavy that transportation charges form an important addition to the cost of foreign wares.

Why, then, you ask, is any tariff necessary? We reply that, great as are our advantages in this field, there is yet no reason to suppose them as great, relatively, as in agricalture. So that, by the very convenient law of commerce formulated by free traders, we cannot regard the perpetuity of our iron industries as yet assured without continued protection. In the second place, even were it possible for this business to flourish under free trader from trade admit that changes in commercial regulations must be introduced slowly. Trade is very sensitive, to disturbing elements, and widespread ruin may follow in the wake of the most promising reform, if urged on too fast.

The extension of the free list needs little comment. Sugar raising in the United States has been too little successful to justify taxing the whole country longer to protect this interest. Other articles of small account severally, but amounting to considerable collectively, were also added to the free list. Among these are found jute, slsat grass, tar, turpentine, and so on.

The allowance of drawbacks is an interesting feature of the bill. Free traders are wont to enlarge upon the injury done to our manufacturing in

tar, turpentine, and so on.

The allowance of drawbacks is an interesting feature of the bill. Free traders are wont to enlarge upon the injury done to our manufacturing interests by the duties on raw materials. The manufacturers are handicapped, they say, in the contest for foreign trade by those duties. This provision seeks to remove this impediment by returning the duties paid on raw materials which are manufactureri and reshipped to foreign parts. This ought to afford relief to the free trade hosts, but does not seem to do so.

The bounties on sugar are intended to insure the southern planter against loss from the sudden removal of tariff. It is not to be eternal, however, but will cease to be paid after 1905. There is some prospect that the bonnty will also give an impetus to the best sugar industry. The employment of improper methods of cultivation has been the reason for past failure, so it is said.

methods of cultivation has been the reason for past failure, so it is said. The University of Nebraska has been conducting extensive experiments to determine the best conditions of beetraising in that state. The result shows that a larger yield of beets to the acre can be secured in that state than in Germany, and the beets contain a larger per cent of saccharine matter. The United Stutes may yet be able to supply itself with home-grown beets sugar, though it has failed with the cane. itself with home-grown beets si though it has failed with the cane.

RECIPROCITY.

The reciprocity section has been pereistently misunderstood. Democratic eisiently misunderstood. Democratic organs for the diffusion of information (?) among the masses have found here evidence that protectionists do really recognize the beneficience of free trade. But, they urge, if a little free trade is a good thing, why not more of it? The fact is, there is not the remotest hint of an extension of the free list in the reciprocity section of the McKinley bill. There are certain articles which the United States does not and cannot produce in quantities sufficient for home consumption. Such articles, in accordance with the policy of protection, are now admitted free of duty. But while the interests of our own country are best subserved in this way, no less advantage accrues to the countries producing these articles. These countries imposed high duties upon our goods—many of them discriminating against American wares as compared with those of other foreign countries. Such a situation suggested that it would only be an act of becoming courtesy if these nations should reciprocate our favors by similar concessions. It was evident, however, that nothing of the kind would result from the native amotions of gratitude of those benefited. So the reciprocity section was proposed organs for the diffusion of information tions of gratitude of those benefitted. So the reciprocity section was proposed as a mild way of compelling what would not be granted voluntarily. As finally passed, it authorizes the president "to suspend the provisions of this act relatpassed, it authorizes are presented to suspend the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides" as may be shipped here from countries less liberal in their policy towards us than are we toward them. This section, then, instead of being a breach of the high wall of pretection, is simply a provision for throwing out a few additional buttresses in case the illiberality of other countries requires it. The extension of the free-list greatly relieves the consumers—by reciprocity an attempt is made to benefit the producers at the same time. To use a familiar phrase, it is only an attempt—ever dear to the genuine Yankee—to "kill twobirds with one stone." He who frameth words to the purport that reciprocity is a step in

is only an attempt—ever dear to the genuine Yankee—to "kill two birds with one stone." He who frameth words to the purport that reciprocity is a step in the direction of free trade simply uttereth speech out of the abundance of his ignorance or perversity.

I do not affirm that a condition of practical free trade between two countries might not be appropriately styled reciprocity; I merely insist that the reciprocity of the McKinley bill is not of this character.

But an honest objection may be offered to the reciprocity clause by those who have a clear apprehension of its contents. If the highest interests of the people are subserved by the removal of duties from the articles specified, what justification was there for putting the administration in a position where it might be compelled to reimpose these duties? In reply to this question I offer two considerations:

First, there was every reason to be confident that our threat would accomplish its purpose without being carried into execution. We are not absolutely dependent upon a single country for any one of the commodities in question. We receive much of our sugar from Cuba, but it is no less true that a large and constantly increasing quantity comes from Europe. If Cuba had been excluded from our market by the narrow policy of Spain, the other sugar-producing countries would have been only too glad to sapply the deficit, and the Cubans knew it, Reali ships us great quantities of coffee, but other countries are also largely interested in

the actual result had been less certain, the reciprocity amendment would still have been highly commendable. Shall we lower our national dignity lest, for sooth, it should cost a little something to maintain it properly? Shall we accept meekly whatever malicious or contemptuous yokes any fourth rate power may be disposed to impose upon our commerce? Only a very moderate infiltration of patriotism is necessary to dictate a negative answer; and, in this case, certainly, the honorable course is ultimately the most profitable financially. The world has not yet reached the stage where a nation whose government shows no traces of a spirit of self-respect can hope that its highest interests will be looked after by other countries. The more firmly we insist on equitable treatment from other governments the more certain we are to receive it. the reciprocity amendment would still

It is too soon to estimate accurately the results of the McKinley bill, yet some things are already apparent. In the first place, that dangerous surplus is wiped out, and government must ex-ercise a wholesome economy in order to meet its expenses.

ercise a wholesome economy in order to meet its expenses.

A second fact is that our foreign commerce in the year '91 surpassed all previous bounds. Our imports were \$5,000,000 more than in 1890. We exported \$113,000,000 more than in 1890. How much this result was due to reciprocity it is not easy to determine, and, besides the diversion of trade from accustomed channels is likely to take place slowly. But it is a significant fact that the last months of the year seemed to show the greatest increase. In October our exports were valued at \$162,877,243, in November at \$110,103,539, in December at \$119,932,532. Never before in our history had our exports touched the \$100,000,000 line for a single month. I discovered an interesting statement in the New York Tribuse in regard to the effect of reciprocity with Cuba: "The export of flour to Cuba from the ports of New York, New Orleans, Mobile and Key West in January, 1892, amounted to 67,478 barrels. The exports from the same ports in January, 1891, were 9,324 barrels." The statement is self-inminous.

No result, probably, has caused such

nous.

No result, probably, has caused such immediate and unqualified satisfaction as the drop in sugar. A writer in '88 questioned various mechanics and laborers as to the amount they expended on sugar, and found that the tax they paid on this article about equaled their entire local, county and state taxes.

The custom returns also show a decrease in the importation of articles upon which duties are imposed. This indicates that the bill accomplished its purpose in encouraging home industries.

Catarrh Can't Be Cared

with local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, setting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredictions are supported to the control of the two ingredictions. rectly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingrediperfect combination of the two ingredi-ents is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for tes-timonials free. F. J. Chenry & Co. Proprietors Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

The sale of lots at Moundsville, October 5, will take place on the lots so you can see exactly what you are buying. Remember excursion train on Baltimore & Ohio at 9 a. m. Free dinner on grounds. Come on and make some money.

THE only reason for Mr. Cleveland's nomination, and the thing that forced his nomination in spite of all the efforts of politicians, was the fact that, in the minds of the Democratic masses, he represents the idea of free trade. The platform is an unmistakable declaration against all parleying with protection. It puts the Democratic party in the field as committed to the policy of sweeping away every shred of a protective duty.—Henry George, the Free Trader.

Mountsville, the home for the in-dustrious bread-winner, offers induce-ments such as cheap living, cheap taxes and good wages.



The Republican National Campaign Badge is now attracting attention with the opening of the campaign and the as-sembling of clubs and other organiza-

sembing of clubs and other organizations.

The Brigade of the New York Recorder, six hundred strong, marched
with this badge to receive Mr. Reid at
Brooklyn on the 14th inst., and presented a handsome appearance.

The clasp of this badge, as shown in
the cut, is beautiful and attractive, and
represents the principles of the party;
it is unique in being adapted so as to be
attached to any other badge which any
club may desire, and as a badge separate and distinct, is striking and attractive, and should claim the attention
of all Republicans.

tractive, and should claim the attention of all Republicans.

This badge will be furnished at two dollars and fifty cents (\$250) per hundred, and all communications addressed to R. W. Moore, postoffice box 682, Washington, D. C., will receive prompt attention.

Moundsville's facilities for distributing are unsurpassed. Two Trunk Lines east, west, north and south, and the

EVERY Republican voter should see to it at once that he is listed, see that your neighbor and all voters of your family are listed on the County Assessor's books. You may lose your vote if you do not look after the matter.

MOUNDSVILLE Sale, October 5.

Basin's Cough and Consumption Cure cures coughs and colds of long standing. 25c at all druggists. Public Sale of Lots at Moundsville,

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Dyspepsia, In-

digestion & Debility. To be listed under the election law by the Assessor does not mean you are to be taxed extra. It gives you the right to vote.

Children Gry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NOSE, HEAD AND THROAT.

A TYPICAL CASE OF CATARRH.

Va., Makes a Statement Concerning Her Case-No Doubt but What the Physicians of the Copeland Medical Institute Thoroughly Understand Their Specialties.

OR over five years," says Miss Foreman, who resides at Clinton, Ohlo county, W. ared from

"Severe Headacaras,
"Weak Eyes,
"Partial deafners,
"Roaring in Ears,
"Stoppage of Nostrila.
"Drosming into Throat.

As Miss Foreman's case is typical of
those resulting from neglect of caturrh it
is well worth perusal. She continued: "My
throat would fill up, giving a chooing sensation while at meals and during sensation while at meals and dursuler from a cold nearly uil the time. My right
ear first bear an effected and subsequently the
left one, with a ringing and roaring sound,
which was both contusing and subsequently the
left one, with a ringing and roaring sound,
which was both contusing and roaring sound. We
forehead and seyes.

"At last, no troub became so badd I went to
traditional and the sense of the sense of the
forehead and syes.

"At least, not month's treatment the
dropping from my head into my throat has entirely caused and liseled up, my mose does not
stop up any more, the ringing in my ears has
almost entirely desappeared, my apolities's condminer caused and liseled up, my mose does not
stop up any more, the ringing in my ears has
almost entirely desappeared, my apolities's condminer of the morning refreshed.

"I feel it my daty to recommend anyone
suffering as I have done to the Copeland Medical Institute, as I had spent money and ine
with other doctors who gave me no relief whatever. The physicians of the Copeland Medical
Justitute cer ally understand their specialities.

"I seat the description of the Copeland Medical
Justitute cer ally understand their specialities.

"I statichause buynished Free.

Treatment-85 a Month for All Diseases with Medicines Furnished Free.

DR. BELL'S RETURN. T is with pleasure that Dr. Bell ammounces his return to Wheeling and to
the Copeland Medical Institute, where
in the future be will remain as chief resident
physician. Since his absouce he has had sinperior facilities for perfecting himself in the
rectment of nose, threat and huns affections,
as he was connected with an office which
rectted daily over 100 pattents all suffering
from the most complicated troubles. The
reliants of the Copeland Medical institute of
Wheeling will confequently profit by his incroased experience and practice.

WOMAN'S TROUBLE.

General Weakness, Pain, Distress and Ex-

haustion—Results of Caturris.

ANY women fo-day suffer pain and zer weak and nerveens without knowing the cause. Without knowing the cause. Their work are the faigues them and they cannot cat well. A night they rest poorly and he morning leel wholly unfit for the duties of the day. In short, they are miserable from garral impairment of health, bestdes endoring pain and distress hard to fully describe. Multipained to the whole system, and toer find quick and certain relief from training the distress at the Copeland Medical Institute.

BRONCHIAL ASTHMA.

Irs. John Shore, No. 774 Fresqueisle street, Youngstown, O., Suffered for Years With Bronchial Asthum, Which was Fast Developing Into Consumption.

STHMA is rarely a disease of ittolf. It arises from numerous
causes—diseases of the kidneys,
stomach heart, nerves, lungs, blood and nonif these several causes were well understood and

If these several causes were well understood and treated accordingly, there would be fewer frascible asthmatics. Catarrh of the nose, moist dry, atrophie, by pertrophie, is now regarded the most frequent cause of asthma-refected asthma it is called. The cause, of course, in cleates the treatment-cure the catarrh, correct the deformity in the nostrils. If there he any, and the asthma will disappear.

"I take pleasure," writes Mrs. shore's husbrue, "by informing you that my wild has improved wonderfully since she be an your treatment. She has been able to eat her meals requirely, her cough has improved and she has gained about ten pounds in weight. She is able to skeep all night now without coughing, where byfore she had to be prouped up to get her breath. Her general health is groundy improved and she is able to take a walk every day. I do not know how to thank you for your skill in doing her so much good in so short a time."

The Copeland Medical Institute.

Located Permanently, Second Floor 1121 Main St., Wheeling, W. Va. W. H. COPELAND, M. D.,

E O. BELL, M. D. L. G. DAVIS, M. D., Resident Physicians

Specialties: Catarrh and all diseases of the Eye, Ear. Throat and Lungs, Stomach and all Chronic Diseases. Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Sunday, 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m.

\$5 PER MONTH.

All diseases will be treated at the uniform rate of \$5.00 a month. Medicines furnished free. Remember, this includes consultation, examination, medicine and treatment for all diseases and all patients.

A Hundred Thousand Dollar Fire, New York, Sept. 29.—Fire broke out to-night in the five story and mansard roof building, 22 and 24 White street. roof building, 22 and 24 White street. Paul Gurnbinner, a dealer and manufacturer of laces and silk embroideries, occupied the third, fourth and fifth floor and the mansard roof. The first and second floors were occupied by Otheman, Dyer & Southwick, dealers in woolen goods. The fire broke out in the fifth floor from unknown causes did damage to the extent of \$100,000 before the flow was under control.

Moundsylle has more in her to-day for the investor than any of the younger cities of the State.

the fire was under control.

A reported outbreak of cholera at Helmetta, N. J., created much excite-ment in that vicinity. Investigation showed that the disease was not cholera, showed that the disease was not cholora, but a violent dysentery, which is almost as severe and dangerous as cholera. Mr. Walter Willard, a prominent merchant of Jamesburg, two miles from Helmetta, says: "Chamberlain's Colle, Cholera and Diarrhosa Remedy has given great satisfaction in the most severe cases of dysentery. It is certainly one of the best things over made." DAW

Charles Baker, of Sioux City, Ia., died a few days ago from the effects of a pea-nut getting in his windpipe and chok-ing him to death.



Zo Money Required of Responsible Parties to Commence Treatment Drs. France & Ottman,

Kew York, now of the FRANCE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE. Columbia

Formerly of New York, now of the FRANCE MEDICAL AND SURGIGAL INSTITUTE. Columbin, but the columbin of the property of the prop



DR. OTTMAN THE CELEBRATED EXAMINING PHYSICIAN OF THE FRANCE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

BRANCE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,
38 & 40 W. Gay Si., one block N.of State Hoose, Columbus, O. Incorporated, 1886. Capital, 5300,000.

DRS. FRANCE AND OTTMAN, of New York, the well known and successful Specialists in
Chroric Diseases and Diseases of the Eve and Ear, on account of their large practice in Ohio, have
established the FRANCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE, where all forms of Chronic, Nerrous and Prinate Diseases will be successfully treated on the most Scientific principlez. They are ably assisted by a ful
curps of cminent Physicians and Surgeons, each one being a well known specialist in his profession.

CANCER positively cured without pain or use of the knile, by a new method.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. FRANCE, after years of experience, has discovered the greatest
cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by the new remedy,
OLIVE BLOSSOM. The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied.

Consultation Froe and Strictly Confidential. Correspondence promptly answered.

Consultation Froe and Shrichty Confidentials. Correspondence promptly answered.

YOUNG MEN—Who have become victime of solitary vice, that deadling and destructive habit, which annually seeper and the properties of the harmonian of the case of exact the confidence.

BISEASES OF WOMEN.—We have a special debutty vice, that deadling the confidence promptly answered.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.—We have a special debutty vice, that deadling the confidence and the confidence of the case of exact the confidence of the case of the case of exact the confidence of the case of the case of exact the confidence of the case of the case of the case of exact the confidence of the case of the ca

FREE EXAMINATION OF THE URINE—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 ounces of turine (that passed first in the morning preferred), which will receive a careful chemical andmicroscopical examination, and it requested a written analysis will be given. Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders, who keep trilling with them month after morth, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately. Delays are dangerous. WONDERFUL GUNES Perfected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. Posses and correspondence confidential. Treatment send to. No risks incurred.

Expo Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment send to. O. D. to any part of U. S. List of 130 questions free. Address, with postage, DR. FRANCE. Nos. 38 and 40 W. Gay Si., Columbus, O.



MANHOOD RESTORED ! the wonderful

for relieving prolonged and painful suppression of the menstrual periods, they are the only safe and certain cure over offered to women, they are especially made for married ladies, safe and always to be relied upon. Be sure yen asis for Dr. Mott's Pennyroyal Pills. They are the genuine, \$1 per box, sent by mail. Dr. Mott's Chemical Co., Cleveland, O. Forsale in Whealing by the LOGAN DRUG CO., Tenth and Main streets.

FINANCIAL.

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myll JOSEPH SEYBULD, Cashier.

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CAPITAL \$200,000.

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DIRECTORS:

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1. S. Delaplain. A. W. Kelley.

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JOHN J. JONES. Cashier.

A MERICAN LINE

OCEAN TICKETS TO LIVERPOOL By American Line from Philadelphia First Cabin Sib and upwards, Second Cabin Sib, Steerage, \$12

H. F. BEHRENS,

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER \$1 00 PER YEAR.

EDUCATIONAL

A WORD To Those who Contemplate Study-

ing Shorthand.

Mrs. M. Stevens Hart's School For Young Ladies and Children.

1916 AND 1318 MARKET STREET.

WHEELING BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Fecond annual session begins September 14, Course of Instruction Includes Elementary English, English Classics, Latin, Higher Mathe-matics and Modern Language. Mrs. Hart is assisted by a full corps of efficient and experienced teachers. election and further information, address

MRS. M. STEVENS HART, No. 727 Main Street

MRS. HART'S SCHOOL.

To accommodate young ladies who may wish to pursue a course of study outside of the regular school regime elective classes or private instruction will be provided in English classics. Latin, Modern Lauryanges, Mathematics and the Natural Sciences. These classes will meet at wasted hours in the school parior and will be conducted as Speedies by the several members of the faculty connected with our school.

MRS. M. STEVENS HART,

ART INSTRUCTION.

An Art Studio, conducted by Miss Ross M. Swinner, will be opened in connection with Mra. Hart's School, September 14, in the school building. Fenell, Charcoal and Crayon Braw, and Water Golors and Chir Pating. Pasted, Clay modeling and Art Enamellas will roceive special attention. Miss wooner has been conducting Art Classes with mories success in the east for the past five of six North Market Pating and Art Classes with mories who will be a succession of the state of the past five of six North Market Market

JOB + WORK NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED AT THE INTELLIGENCER JOH BOOMS